UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT DISTRICT OF DELAWARE

IN RE: . Case No. 01-1139(JKF)

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W.R. GRACE & CO., . 5414 USX Tower Building

. Pittsburgh, PA 15222

Debtor. .

. February 20, 2007

. 10:03 a.m.

TRANSCRIPT OF TELEPHONIC HEARING
BEFORE HONORABLE JUDITH K. FITZGERALD
UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT JUDGE

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THE COURT: Good morning, everyone. This is the 2 matter of W.R. Grace, bankruptcy number 01-1139. There are two $3 \parallel$ matters scheduled this morning. One is the opposition to 4 Foster and Sear's motion for an extension of time to respond to 5 the asbestos questionnaire, and the other is the expedited 6 hearing on a discovery matter. Will you enter your appearances? Oh, well, I'll read the list of what I have, and 8 then I'll if this includes everyone.

I have Raymond Mullady, Arlene Krieger, Oscar 10 Mockridge, Jarrad Wright, David Hickerson, Kenneth Thomas, Stephen Blauner, Alex Mueller, Marti Murray, John Herrick, John 12∥Macklin, Alan Rich, Sander Esserman, Van Hooker, David Klinger, David Parsons, Natalie Ramsey, Theodore Tacconelli, Noel Burnham, Janet Baer, Amanda Basta, Barbara Harding, Jeffrey Snyder, John Phillips, Nathan Finch, Mark Hurford, and Debra Felder. Is there anyone else on the line? MR. LOCKWOOD: Your Honor, Peter Lockwood is

18 replacing Nathan Finch.

THE COURT: All right. Anyone else? (No verbal response)

THE COURT: Okay. Then I'm not sure how you want to 22 proceed. Whichever motion you want to start with is fine with me.

MS. BAER: Your Honor, this is Janet Baer on behalf 25 of W.R. Grace. I didn't hear David Bernick enter his

appearance.

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MR. BERNICK: No. I'm sorry.

MS. BAER: There he is.

MR. BERNICK: I was looking at a transcript. sorry, Your Honor. I'm here, and I'm taking Barbara Harding's place.

THE COURT: Okay. Is the operator able to turn the sound system up a bit? It's a little bit faint here.

OPERATOR: I can try.

THE COURT: Okay. I should point out for the record that other than court staff there is no one present in the 12 courtroom. So, okay, Mr. Bernick, do you want to start with 13 the debtor's opposition to Foster and Sear's motion?

MR. BERNICK: Yes. This is a -- it seems like an 15 administrative matter, but it really has turned out to be a 16 much more substantial issue, and I'll just have to lay it out 17 | for Your Honor, and you'll see that there's more that rises on 18 this than just Foster and Sear at this point.

THE COURT: I'm sorry. Mr. Bernick, are you on a 20 speaker phone?

MR. BERNICK: No, I'm on a regular phone here.

THE COURT: Okay, then can the operator please turn this up? It's very, very faint.

OPERATOR: I have to turn up every line individually, 25 and I'm doing that right now.

THE COURT: Okay. I'll give you a few seconds.

MR. BERNICK: I'll try to speak up here, Your Honor.

Is that a little bit better?

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THE COURT: Yes, it is. Thank you.

MR. BERNICK: Okay. The deadline for supplementation $6 \parallel$ of the questionnaire was January 12, and Your Honor will recall that there was a dialogue that took place in January about whether some people should get more time for their supplement --

THE COURT: Can you turn that up here?

MR. BERNICK: -- and we resisted that, and it looked 12 like there were a small number of people, so basically they 13 were given until January 31. The Foster and Sear people were included in that group. They filed a motion though to be able 15 to get even more time. I think it was a motion to get even 16 more time. Well, it turned out, in fact, that for whatever 17 \parallel reason they did not complete their submission by January 31, 18 and they wanted more time. And because these were represented to be supplements to questionnaires that had originally been filed, in the dialogue that I and Mr. Esserman had on the phone with Your Honor, I said, well, if they're just supplements, and they're already being filed, because the representation was that they were being filed, I said that we would not have a problem with that.

Well, it turns out that these are not supplements.

1 These are brand new claimants. The deadline originally for new 2 questionnaires to be filed -- that is people who had not filed $3 \parallel$ at all. The original questionnaire deadline was in July of last year, and there has been no extension, no relief from that deadline. Instead, the only additional submissions that have 6 been permitted are supplements. So the questionnaire -- any questionnaire for any claimant should have been submitted in July of last year, in which case these questionnaires -- I understand there to be about 300 of them -- would be completely 10 out of time.

Now, they were submitted anyhow, as what's indicated, 12 and in light of the fact that they were submitted, we were 13 prepared to regard their motion for permission to submit as being moot, because they basically had gone ahead and done it already. But it turns out that that was not acceptable to the 16 other side. They do want Your Honor to determine that these supplements -- that these questionnaires -- excuse me -- were timely filed, and that becomes a very big issue.

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Number one, they're obviously grossly out of time, 20 because they should have been submitted last July. But, two, it turns out that this problem is much more -- much broader than even Foster and Sear. It turns out that there are literally thousands, as we believe right now -- and this is being confirmed -- thousands of new questionnaires that are being turned in basically under the deadlines that apply to

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supplements. So they are new questionnaires. They're not supplements, and they're coming in months and months late. And $3 \parallel \text{essentially what this motion asks for, so far as I can see,}$ 4 that Your Honor now determine that this last straggling group of new questionnaires was timely, which then would mean that 6 all of the other late-filed questionnaires would be timely, which would be fairly traumatic, because I believe we're 8 talking about thousands, perhaps tens of thousands, of questionnaires.

MR. HOOKER: Your Honor, this is Van Hooker. This is my motion on behalf of the Foster and Sear firm, and I hate to interrupt David, but it's my understanding from speaking to Amanda last evening that we have agreed upon a form of order to submit to the Court that would resolve this. And, you know, argument is great for everybody else who hasn't filed the motion, but I believe our motion has been resolved.

MR. BERNICK: Oh, that's not my understanding. My 18 understanding was that we couldn't reach agreement. That this was simply moot.

MR. HOOKER: You know, she sent me an e-mail last night saying that we had approved -- that you had approved the form of order that everybody had circulated.

MR. BERNICK: No, I --

MR. HOOKER: So we're --

MR. BERNICK: Well, I apologize if there's

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1 miscommunication, but unless there's an agreement that there's $2 \parallel$ no determination of this Court that these questionnaires have 3 been timely filed and this matter is certainly moot, then there is no agreement. I may have looked at a different --

MR. HOOKER: Yes, that's basically what it says. does say that it is -- as far as it needs an extension past when they were filed, it is -- it's currently moot, and that the Court makes no ruling with regard to the motion itself, and that all parties reserve all rights into the future to complain about the timeliness.

MR. BERNICK: That's fine. I apologize for the 12 miscommunication. The reason, Your Honor, this is going to be a big issue front and center, because we are now being told that the other side -- the claimants and the committees will 15∥ not agree to any extension of our schedule for processing all 16 these thousands of new questionnaires, and that's why this is a very big issue. But for today if they're agreeable that this matter is simply moot, and the Court will then hear I think probably at the next omnibus this whole story -- whole situation with these questionnaires and our need for time to process them, for today that's I quess all we would have to do.

MR. HOOKER: Okay. Your Honor, I -- this is Van Hooker again. I apologize. I don't like to interrupt counsel. I do that rarely, but I thought that Mr. Bernick might be misunderstanding that, in fact, we had reached the agreement

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 $1 \parallel last night$, and I think it is the agreement that he is seeking $2 \parallel$ or certainly does get him to the place he wants to be.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, Mr. O'Neal called my office 4 a few minutes before this proceeding started and pointed out that an order had been submitted on -- well, I don't know 6 whether there's -- I guess there's a certification of counsel. My staff didn't print that, but there is apparently an order at 8 docket number 14607 that was file today. Is that the order that you're talking about? Oh, I'm sorry. I apologize. It is on a certification of counsel. I was looking at the order 11 without the COC. It's called supplemental order regarding 12 production of x-rays by non-mesothelioma cancer claimants, and it's related to docket number 13120. Is that the order that you're telling me is the agreed upon order?

MR. BERNICK: No, that's a different one. We did 16 reach agreement on the x-rays, and there is an agreed order that was very thoroughly negotiated, and that is -- that matter is just before Your Honor for, we would hope, signature on the order. That's completely agreed. We've worked out all the different aspects of mechanics of the trade. Copies or originals are now due I believe on March the 15th.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, then the agreed x-ray 23 submission order I do have here, and I'll sign that one, but I 24 | haven't seen one that you're -- you two are talking about with respect to the Foster and Sear issue then.

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MR. HOOKER: It was -- Your Honor, this is Van 2 Hooker. It was a bit late last night, around 6:00 I think $3 \parallel$ eastern time, and I doubt that a certificate of counsel has 4 been prepared and submitted on that yet, but I expect it would probably be done this morning at some point.

MR. BERNICK: Well, I'm prepared on that representation, Your Honor, to go on and to take up the other $8 \parallel$ matter. Our position I think is fairly clear on this. going to be before the Court, in any event, on Monday to talk about where things are. The committees have filed a status report that purports to get into why we've got enough, and we don't need anymore time. So this matter's going to come up in the more general proposition, in any event. So we'll take a look for the order, and I'm assuming that counsel's representing this correctly, and that this is moot.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. BERNICK: That's satisfactory with us.

THE COURT: Okay. That's fine. If I get an order on a certification of counsel on the Foster and Sear matter, I'm assuming at this point if you've agreed to it, I will --

MR. BERNICK: Yes.

THE COURT: -- probably enter it, and then we can deal with anything further. I have not seen anything with respect to Monday's or -- I'm sorry -- next week's hearings Nothing. So I'm not aware of what's on the calendar for

1 next week at this point in time. I just simply haven't seen 2 anything yet. Okay. Let's turn to the next matter then, the 3 expedited motion.

MR. BERNICK: Yes, the expedited motion -- and let's make sure that we're now talking about the same thing, because 6 this happened very quickly, and I have to say, Your Honor, that things are hopping so quickly around here that it is difficult to keep track -- relates to the deposition of a Dr. Lucas.

THE COURT: Yes.

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MR. BERNICK: And I think our -- the papers pretty much lay out the state of play. This individual's deposition 12 was sought by a subpoena, you know, pretty much a year ago, and 13∥ in order to make sure that we wouldn't have a problem with the 14 | Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act, HIPAA, we 15 did file a motion to have it determined that that Act would not 16 be the reason why Dr. Lucas couldn't testify. We filed the $17 \parallel$ motion. Dr. Lucas is agreeable to the motion. The motion is $18 \parallel$ predicated on the -- what I think is fairly clear, which is that the propose of HIPAA was not to foreclose the taking of evidence, and these types of orders are routinely sought and granted in connection with litigation, including the asbestos litigation. That's precisely to free up the individual, so that he can testify.

We think it's clear from his own testimony that he's 25∥ not a treating physician. He's a litigation physician, and as

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a consequence, he himself doesn't believe that he's actually 2 covered by the Act. The only objection that I understand 3 that's been lodged is that somehow we should have -- while the $4 \parallel ACC$ itself cannot object on the substance of the motion that's 5 being made, they suggest that somehow we have to provide actual 6 notice to all of the people who might have been or might be Dr. Lucas' patient, so that if they want to come forward and object, they should come forward, because they have the opportunity to do that.

We don't believe that that's required nor that it might be feasible for us to do it. The person who's got the 12 | burden of notification is Dr. Lucas himself, even assuming that 13∥ he were covered by HIPAA. So this is -- it's just very standard procedure. It's very clear, and, you know, at the end of the day it's - it would simply be something that would delay $16 \parallel$ the deposition. I think the delay is half the job at this point, because again you're not all here. They want to cut off our ability to really discuss the further processing of data that we need to do. This is now kind of a larger plan to use the timing of the case management process to foreclose our discovery, and this is just another example of it.

> THE COURT: Okay.

MR. RICH: Your Honor, this -- I'm sorry. This is Alan Rich, Your Honor. We file an objection yesterday afternoon, which I hope Your Honor received, since it was

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THE COURT: I got it, but who are you representing, 3 Mr. Rich?

MR. RICH: We represent approximately 15 hundred individuals who have retained Dr. Lucas -- a total of about 15 6 hundred.

MR. BERNICK: I've not even received the objection.

MR. RICH: Well, all your folks are on the ECF 9 receipt list.

MR. BERNICK: Well, that's great, but I'm sitting 11 here in New York, and I don't have it.

12 THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Rich, you're going to have to 13 speak up.

MR. RICH: I'm sorry. I've got the phone close up to 15 my mouth, and I'm on a real telephone.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. RICH: I don't -- I disagree with Mr. Bernick's 18 characterization of this is just some routine situation. It's 19 true that individuals often sign releases of HIPAA -- of their 20 HIPAA rights, but it is not routine that courts enter orders 21 saying that physicians performing services are exempt from 22 HIPAA. That is far from routine. In fact, that is very 23 unusual. The only orders of that --

THE COURT: These individuals are involved in 25∥litigation, and HIPAA is pretty clear that if you're involved

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in litigation, you know, you're filing a claim potentially against an -- because of asbestos-related diseases. How are 3 you going to meet your burden of proof with respect to the claim that you're filing without the evidence of the asbestos disease? HIPAA is very clear that the purpose is not to prohibit the parties who need discovery from getting the discovery, and it's also very clear that provided that the 8 Court also makes reasonable efforts to make sure that the covered entity either gets the documents back or that the documents are ordered destroyed at the end of the litigation, and that they're used only for the purpose of the litigation, 12 that there are no other rights by the individual entity. 13 I'm really not sure what the issue is.

MR. RICH: Well, the issue is they're seeking an order, Your Honor, the exempts Dr. Lucas from HIPAA. It is one thing to say that because of a posture that is -- that these folks are in that the provisions of HIPAA are overridden. is another thing to say that he's exempt from HIPAA to begin with. I think one thing they're asking is for the wrong relief, number one. They're asking for a finding from this Court that a person who is in Dr. Lucas' position, i.e., a person who takes x-rays and performs diagnostic tests, is 23 exempt from the Act entirely, simply because he's doing it in 24 \parallel the context that involves litigation, and that is just wrong. He is covered by HIPAA.

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Now, if there are exceptions to it because of litigation, just like if there's exceptions to physician-3 patient privilege or there's exceptions to privacy rights, etcetera, etcetera, it's different from not having those rights in the first instance. That's the first problem I have with the order they submitted and the relief they're seeking.

Secondly, I think the problem is -- another problem is the fact that no one is getting notice of this.

THE COURT: But it doesn't require anybody to get notice of this, not from the debtor. I mean if Dr. Lucas has a requirement to provide that notice, then that's one thing, but 12 \parallel this order doesn't deal with who has to provide notice. 13 \parallel only deals with the fact that the deposition can go forward, and, quite frankly, when you're in a litigation mode, you're subject to litigation. HIPAA doesn't provide a litigation 16∥privilege for these -- for anybody who is using -- who has to produce some type of proof of a medical condition in order to prove an injury. So if you go to a diagnostic physician for purposes of getting a diagnosis to show that, in fact, you've got some asbestos-related disease, I don't know what you think is going to be done with that diagnosis, except that it's going to be used to prove the fact that you have a diagnosis. else are you getting it?

MR. RICH: There's a number of reasons why you might 25 ∥ be getting it. Number one, there's some of the clients who we

 $1 \parallel \text{represent have retained Dr. Lucas as a consulting only expert,}$ 2 and that HIPAA certainly doesn't provide a sword to get at $3 \parallel$ consulting expert documents, and if the proper notices would 4 have been given, maybe we wouldn't have been in this posture 5 when it comes to trying to litigate that issue through --

THE COURT: But they -- if they're entitled to notice, they're entitled to it from Dr. Lucas not from the There is nothing in HIPAA that says that if, in fact, discovery is going forward, that the person who is seeking the discovery has to try to figure out who Dr. Lucas' patients are and to give them notice. It's the covered entity that has the 12 obligations to provide the notice not the person who's trying 13∥ to take the discovery. How can the debtor possibly know who Dr. Lucas' patients are before they even get the discovery? 15 That doesn't make any sense.

MR. HURFORD: Your Honor, this is Mark Hurford. 17 I respond to this issue, since we also object on the notice 18 issue?

THE COURT: Well, let me finish with one person at a time, please. Mr. Rich --

MR. HURFORD: Certainly.

THE COURT: -- has the podium at the moment. Rich.

MR. RICH: Yes.

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MR. HURFORD: I apologize.

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MR. RICH: Your Honor, as I said, I think if the -the most -- the thing that I most -- have the most difficulty 3 with is the fact that they're seeking an order from the Court 4 which seeks the Court's blessing on the legal conclusion that a person in Dr. Lucas' position, a person who is doing diagnostic tests and providing physician services, is not even covered by HIPAA, simply because it's related to litigation.

THE COURT: Well, I mean I don't know the facts well enough, frankly, to determine whether he is or isn't covered. For example, no one's told me whether he provides electronic notice of anything. He may not be covered, because he may not 12∥ be providing electronic notice. So I don't know whether he is 13 or isn't covered, but I don't think I need to go that far. reality is this is litigation. The debtor needs this discovery. The debtor's going to get the discovery, and I'm going to issue a court order that protects the rights as HIPAA requires that prohibits the parties from using or disclosing this protective health information for purposes other than this litigation, and that requires either the return or the destruction of the documents at the end of the litigation. That's what HIPAA requires. That's what I'm going to do.

> THE COURT: Yes.

circulate it, or --

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best if we -- do you want us to just draft up something and

MR. BERNICK: Okay. Should we just -- would it be

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MR. BERNICK: -- what would be your preference?

THE COURT: I think that would be better, because I simply don't see why I need to determine whether he is or isn't The HIPAA provides for a litigation exception, so whether he's covered or not, it seems to me that it's clear that the litigation exception applies. So, Mr. Rich, does that take care of your objection?

MR. BERNICK: I'm sorry, Your Honor, was that to the ACC?

THE COURT: No, it was to Mr. Rich. Does that take care of your objection, sir?

MR. RICH: That would've -- that would take care of 13 my objection, an order in the form that you set out except for the issue of the consulting-only experts. But I understand that, you know, Your Honor has ruled on that issue in a separate context, but I guess those objections would be taken 17 care of in that other context.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, then I'll ask the debtor when the order is drafted to run it by you to make sure that it tracks the language of the CFR or HIPAA for the purposes of making sure that it does resolve that objection. But the language is included in the CFR, and I'm not sure I have the correct cite in front of me, but I think it's at 45 CFR 164(5)(12), if I have the page open to the right section.

MR. BERNICK: Yes --

THE COURT: Yes.

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MR. BERNICK: -- it's a forestalled dialogue, Your 3 Honor, on this consultancy privilege. There's nothing about our motion that implicates the consultancy privilege -- that all consultancy privilege is there. It would have to raised as a matter in a timely fashion, and that hasn't been raised. simply sought the ruling under HIPAA, and we do not intend to include in the draft order anything that addresses any other issues. This is just a very clean and simple issue. So I'm not sure what the relevance is at this point of some assertion about the consultant's privilege.

THE COURT: All right. Well, in any event, Mr. 13 | Hurford.

MR. HURFORD: Your Honor, I guess I'm not really sure what I can say. It sounds like you're pretty far down the line. You know, our issue was that the notice is not being provided to the claimants, and Grace certainly has at least questionnaires from people who identified Dr. Lucas on their questionnaires. So I don't think that Grace has absolutely no idea of who Dr. Lucas saw, and they certainly could --

Where in HIPAA or in the CFR is the THE COURT: 22 requirement that the debtor provide this notice? I mean this appears to me on behalf of the ACC to really approach -- I'm not sure where the ACC's standing is. You keep telling me that you don't represent these individuals, and the first statement

1 in the response that you file is that you don't have an 2 objection on the merits, and then you proceed to say that the $3 \parallel$ debtor has some notice obligation. To the extent that you know 4 who the patients are, the ACC has a notice obligation. comes as close to a bad faith objection as I have seen the ACC 6 behave in this case, and I hope not to see this type of action again. Now, where in HIPAA is the obligation on behalf of the $8 \parallel$ person who is trying to obtain the discovery to try to figure out who it is that's supposed to get notice before they even get the discovery? Now how can that work?

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MR. HURFORD: But, Your Honor, the motion was filed 12 as an agreed motion between Dr. Lucas and the debtors, and, frankly, if Dr. Lucas provides the notice, then that would solve our concerns. I think -- our position is somebody needs to provide the notice. And, Your Honor, on your other comment I can assure you that this was not a bad faith motion. | 17 | | reached out to the debtors before the -- or a bad fait 18 objection. We reached out to the debtors before we filed the objection, had a conference call with the debtors. I discussed it with Jan Baer. We discussed our point of view. discussed their point of view. Our hope was that the only result of this was that notice would go out to these claimants. And like I said, I actually confirmed with them --

THE COURT: Where in HIPAA is the requirement that 25∥ the person seeking the discovery has a notice obligation? How

can it work?

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MR. HURFORD: I think there's a -- I think you're not 3 understanding my response, because I think we looked at the 4 motion being different. We looked at the motion as an agreed 5 motion, basically a joint motion between the debtors and Grace. And although Grace picked part of the objection to talk about Grace providing the objection, most of the objection talks about somebody giving notice to the individual claimants.

Our concern is that there is very little factual information to support the motion. The original motion basically had no factual support. There was no affidavit. There was no declaration as to the facts as it applies to 13 HIPAA. The reply added some additional information, which was really a deposition transcript from some State Court proceeding in 2002, so our concern was that there may be claimants who take a different point of view as to the scope of testimony that's sought by him, and that those people should at least know.

THE COURT: Well, that's fine.

MR. HURFORD: I understand where Your Honor's headed. I can assure you that this is by no means a bad faith objection. We've had nothing to do with the delay in this deposition moving forward from when it was originally noticed until now, and in all honestly, Your Honor, we filed the objection within a few days of the motion being filed. So the

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timeliness issue and some argument that we've been trying to 2 delay this is just completely untrue.

THE COURT: I don't know about a delay issue. $4 \parallel$ not the scope of my concern. The scope of my concern is that to the extent that the ACC has some fiduciary obligation to 6 these entities, whoever they are, then it's the ACC who ought to get its act together and provide the notice if you think 8 notice is required. How is the debtor, who doesn't know who the individuals are, who is attempting to ascertain who the individuals are by taking the deposition, supposed to give the notice that HIPAA prevents them from providing, because they don't even know who the entities are? Now --

They do. They do, Your Honor, because MR. HURFORD: there were claimants who identified Dr. Lucas in their questionnaire responses.

THE COURT: And you keep telling me on behalf of the 17 ACC that this is not individual claims litigation, and the purpose for this discovery is to ascertain whether the methodology and the basis on which the information that is being -- going to be submitted to the experts has some credibility as a global matter not as to an individual claim essentially but as a global construct. That's the point of this type of discovery. So if that's the case, what is the individual's standing with respect to looking at these discovery issues? I mean the ACC I think keeps arguing both

sides of the coin, and every time I try to pin you down as to what position you're going to take with respect to the 3∥individuals, you tell me none. But every time you raise an objection, it's on behalf of the individuals. Now, you can't keep having it both ways. You've got to figure out which litigation strategy you're taking and stick to it.

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MR. HURFORD: Well, Your Honor, in a situation where the individual claimants have not been given notice, if we saw that it was the obligation of the ACC to step in and say that they should, if they would've filed individual objections, we wouldn't get involved in that. When individuals have come forward and argued things specific to them, we have not gotten involved in that. If individuals were to step forward -frankly, I didn't even know Mr. Rich was to be on the phone arguing this today. If individuals were to step forward, we would not have gotten involved in that. Our concern was that the individuals didn't know. We saw this as our obligation generally to the constituency that, hey, they should at least know. But with individual, law firm claimant specific issues, we don't get involved in that.

That's a lot of words that didn't tell me THE COURT: 22 much, with all due respect. All right. My ruling is what I said. It appears to me that with respect to HIPAA, I do not 24 need to make a determination whether Dr. Lucas is or isn't covered, because whether he is or not, HIPAA provides for a

litigation exception to the discovery, and in this instance,
the discovery is appropriate because of the nature of the
litigation and the fact that for diagnostic purposes the
information is something that the debtor needs in order to take
a look at the claims for estimation purposes. However, HIPAA
or the CFR also provide that the information is only to be used
in the course of a litigation, and then either to be returned
or destroyed. Either or is in the statute or in the CFR
pardon me. If you have a preference for one or the other, you
may put it in. You can give yourselves the alternative. I
don't care. The CFR gives you the ability to do both. You can
work out those details, and I will sign that order when you
submit it. Mr. Bernick, please run it by both the ACC and Mr.
Rich.

MR. BERNICK: Will do.

THE COURT: All right. Anything more for today?

MR. BERNICK: I don't think at least from the 18 debtor's point of view.

THE COURT: Okay. We're adjourned. Thank you.

MR. BERNICK: Thank you.

UNIDENTIFIED ATTORNEY: Thank you, Your Honor.

CERTIFICATION

I, PATRICIA C. REPKO, court approved transcriber, certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript from the official electronic sound recording of the proceedings in the above-entitled matter to the best of my ability.

/s/ Patricia C. Repko
PATRICIA C. REPKO
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